DEFENDERS OF DREYFUS.

COL. PICQUART AND M. BERTULUS DECLARE HIM INNOCENT.

The Former's Evidence Makes a Strong Impression On the Judges-Col. Lohe's Sudden Death at Bennes Another Tragedy of the Dreyfus Case-Newspaper Attack Overcame Him-Mme, Henry's Theatrical Denunciation of M. Bertuins Had Been Planned and the Trick Was Exposed-Picquart Gives One Piece of New Evidence Implicating Du Pary de Clam-Gen. Roget's Evidence Breaks Down. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

RENNES, Aug. 17 .- To-day brought its tragdy in the Draylus case, and also splendid progress toward the final vindication of truth and ustice. A single human life, more or less, now counts for little in the terrible record which still leaves the fate of the French nation in suspense. Bearies, it is only the bitter auti-Dreyusites who will hold that the partisans on the or posite side are responsible for the death of Lobe, commander of the Rennes gen-

darmos. ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE TRAGEDY. Some extremist Dreyfusite organs in Paris yesterday accused Col. Lobe of making brutal omments on the attack on Maltre Labori. Col. Lohe was one of the most genial and sympathetic of men and won the gratitude of the correspondents here by his considerate treatment of them He was at the Lycée daily, and he took the attack upon him seriously to heart. He became ill and was therefore obliged to leave the court room to-day. A few hours after leaving he died of heart disease. The anti-Dreyfus press is certain to parade this incident as offsetting the assault on Labori, but comnent on such a pretence is unnecessary.

It was distinctly a Dreyfus day in court, although all the witnesses had been summoned by the prosecution. Gen. Roget, under cross-examination, proved a very different witness from the arrogant, intolerant officer who yesterday taunted the prisoner and told the court martial what view it should take of the

Magistrate Bertulus, by reason of his almost inaudible voice, was rather a poor witness and his testimony did not carry the full weight to which it was entitled. It is in connection with his evidence that criticism of the judges seems for the first time necessary. They appeared as though they did not care whether they heard him or not. He had half finished when the President, who conscientiously tried to follow him, asked his colleagues if they could hear the witness. Half of the judges replied that they could not, but they had made ho effort to compel M. Bertulus to speak aud-

MME. HENRY'S THEATRICAL OUTBREAK. Never were the tables turned more demon-

itratively than in the attempt to create a theatrical scene at the close of M. Bertulus's testimony. Mme. Henry, in what was intended to appear as a spontaneous effort to defend her husband's memory and spoil the effect of the witness's declaration. denounced M. Bertulus as he was leaving the witness box. He listened quietly and impassively even when she, in the climax, threw back her widow's veil and pointing her hand at him almost shricked the name

M Bertulus turned without emotion to the Court and, although unfortunately his words were not heard in the body of the hall, said: I sympathize with this woman. She is doing a natural thing and I do not blame her, but, Mr. President, I cannot allow the Court to retain the impression that this scene is spontaneous. I received before coming to court to-day an anonymous letter in which I was informed that Mme. Henry would denounce me at the close of my testimony and would call me 'Judas.' Here is the letter.'

The witness quietly handed the paper to Col. Jouaust. Mme. Henry turned pale, but remained silent, and another of the desperate tricks of the anti-Drevfus party was exposed

PICQUART'S IMPRESSIVE EVIDENCE. The great feature of the day was the two hours' lucid, logical and convincing exposition of the truth of this interminable (my pen atifirst involuntarily wrote infernal) affair from the lips of its second victim. For a week we have been listening to speeches, most of them on the side of the prosecution, from the witness-box, but at last we had a man who gave us facts and gave them in a luminous, convincing fashion which rapidly dissipated the dense vapor that befogged all men's minds.

The judges received Col. Picquart, their former colleague, who is undoubtedly still a suspect in their eyes, with some traces of prejudice, which was natural and, perhaps, inevitable. It was a tremendous task for him to win their attention, interest, respect, and finally their confidence by sheer force of truth and

None of these men has had any experience of judicial functions, and, although they are probably unconscious of it, a bad esprit de corps is the strongest sentiment controlling them, but Col. Picquart's progress toward their esteem, if not their confidence, was

It is unnecessary to repeat what he said, for scarcely a fact was adduced but what is known to everybody who has followed the history of the affair. Gen. Roget undoubtedly made some impression on the judges, but the contrast between him and Col. Picquart was enormou and did not fail to impress all who listened to evidence. Gen. Roget's harangue was nine-tenths hypotheses and argument and one-tenth distorted fact, while Col. Picquart's testimony was nine-tenths hard facts and onetenth deduction.

Col. Picquart spoke with great rapidity and force. He frequently turned toward Dreyfus, who was hanging upon the witness's words, and exclaimed with a sweep of his hand: 'How could Capt. Dreyfus do this?" or "How could Capt. Dreyfus do that?" He compelled the attention of the Judges and the audience as no other witness has been able to do He piled argument upon argument, using logic as clear as crystal, until the Judges leaned forward almost breathless, istening to what was evidently for the first time to minds of ordinary comprehensionthe plain simple truth about the complications of the Dreyfus affair. Here at last was a man who knew all about the Dreyfus case, was the master of every detail and who was able to transmit his knowledge to any one who would listen with open mind.

. Picquart finished with the borfereau he had absolutely destroyed it as an neriminating piece of evidence against Dreylus. When the hour of adjournment was reached the session closed for the first time with evident regret on the part of the Judges and the spectators alike. To-morrow Col. Piequart will continue his masterly exposition of the truth.

SEN. ROGET CONFUSED UNDER CROSS-EXAMIN-The fourt began its sitting at the usual hour and Gen. Roget at once resumed the extraordinary process which the French call giving evidence. He continued for some time his insidious attacks upon Fol. Picquart, not menioning Dreyfus for nearly an hour. When he hally returned to the prisoner it was for the purpose of renewing his malicious attacks apon him, his whole purpose being to prejulies the minds of the Judges. For instance, he inclared that Dreyfus was formerly one of his subordinates. He made a laudatory report of as industry, intelligence, &c., but he added that an account of his habitual indiscretions

should be attached thereto. Pearing ant without a sign of emotion

listening intently, but Roget apparently abandoned his despicable attempt to sting his victim into rebellion against his torturers. When nowever, the steam of Roget's venomous oratory ceased the situation changed. The ritness had had his own way with what came o him to say. Then for the first time began a rigorous cross-examination and the glib and voluble General soon became a stammering hesitating and exasperated witness. He answered several questions put to him by the court-martial in an uncertain and more or less rague manner, and when M. Demange prodded him with a series of searching inquiries he soon became confused and angry. When questioned in regard to his erasure of Esterhazy's name rom the petit bleu and correcting it in order to throw suspicion upon Picquart he had no explanation to give. The witness was also unable to say why it was necessary to "save Es-

Gen. Roget repeatedly answered, "I don't know," in reply to questions on points upon which he had dilated with the greatest assur-

800,000 francs was offered to Esterhazy if he would say he wrote the bordereau. Roge replied: "From Esterhazy's declaration. whereat there was great laughter in the courtroom. Later, while being questioned on the subject of Esterhazy's innocence, Roget admitted regretfully that "one never knows where one is

Finally M. Demange asked: "Seeing that Dreyfus is accused only on the bordereau of which he is utterly ignorant, what would you have him do beyond protesting his innocence? After some hesitation Gen. Roget replied Well, if a French officer was accused of treason it seems to me he would find some argu ments to advance in his defence." This ended

Roget's examination. When Dreyfus got the usual opportunity to speak he said that the only fact in Gen. Roget's estimony was his mention of his (Dreyfus's) study of maps relative to the concentration of troops. This, he said, was certainly true, for he examined them openly as a student at head quarters with the object of learning all he could. The rest of Roget's testimony, he said vas solely an argument based on a hypothesis

had spoken fifteen minutes, even Major Carwas saying. Some of them said they could not and the witness was requested to repeat his testimony. He did so, speaking in a louder tone but the improvement was not great.

had to lean forward with his hand behind his ear. The witness gesticulated freely and made eurious figure, his arms and legs moving vigorously, while not a sound could be heard.

Stenographers who were close to M. Bertulus say that he repeated the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation, and, replying to Roget's insinuations, insisted that on the occasion of his interview with Henry, the latter broke down and made a virtual confession in the light of his (Bertulus's) discoveries, and begged the witness to save the army from ex-

proclaim: "I believe that Dreyfus is innocent I believe it, if for no other reason, because the Court of Cassation pronounced the bordereau the work of Esterhazy. Indeed there is not the slightest evidence implicating Dreyfus."

After the recess M. Bertulus was cross-examined. He denied Gen. Roget's statement that he had declared Esterhazy innocent. He had never done so. That question, M. Bertulus said, had never come before him in his capacity as a magistrate.

MME. HENRY CALLS HIM JUDAS.

fronted the Judges. She bitterly reproache kiased him at the close of their last interview. Then in a fine burst of indignation she described Bertulus's alleged embrace of her husband as the "Kiss of Judas," adding bitter

statements.

tulus should kiss her husband Mme. Henry, the President, M. Bertulus and Major Carrière, all talked at once, and

Generals who had preceded him, but when his of a man who had a clear and definite state the truth, not caring who believed or did not celieve what he said. There was none of Gen. Roget's air of endeavoring to persuade the Judges to his way of thinking. He took up all of the charges and insinuations which had

whether it involved the Dreyfus case or not. Col. Picquart began by stating how he en would certainly be fruitful, but as a matter of fact nothing was discovered previous to the

that the bordereau was insufficient and then Col. Henry gave his sensational deposi-The witness protested energetically that he had never aided in the disappearance or non-acquirement of documents relating to the Dreyfus case.

said, "but that was not my work." Col. Picquart proceeded to reply to other insinuations, which were really irrelevant to the Dreyfus case, with the same freedom which has been indulged in by many previous witnesses, when the President for the first time

nfamous charges have been brought against me and side issues have been raised to confuse my case. I am determined now to deal with these one and all." The President replied that he could do so

when in order. The Court's interruption occurred in Picpart's explanation in regard to Roget's insinuation that he had tried to substitute Dorval for Drevius as the traitor. Dorval, the witness said, was under strict surveillance for a long

time by order of Gen. Zurlinden.

watch the proceedings, which he again described as he did in his testimony before the Court of Cassation.

DU PATY DE CLAM IMPLICATED?

Col. Picquart then analyzed the bordereau clearly and forcibly, saying that if Dreyfus got the note about Madagascar, which was one of the items in the bordereau, he was smarter than his chief, who had not at that time re ceived it. Du Paty de Clam, he said, had made the Madagascar note and it had not yet reached the chief of the general staff when the bor-

dereau was discovered.

This new bit of evidence and the stress which Picquart lays upon the eagerness of Du Paty de Clam for the prosecution of Dreyfus suggests that Picquart believes that Du Paty de Clam was directly implicated in the treason, but the witness did not put the charge in plain words.

The session was then adjourned

ANOTHER DREYFUS FORGERY.

Austrian Agent Repudiates a Letter Quoted at the Court Martial.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUS. Paris, Aug. 17.-The Figure in a special ediion publishes the following telegram: "EMs, Aug. 17.-The letter dated November 30, 1897, attributed to me, which was repro-

duced in the Figure Aug. 16, is a forgery.

"SCHNEIDER." The telegram refers to an alleged letter written by Schneider, the Austrian agent, who, according to the testimony of Gen. Mercier, first aroused the suspicion of the French War Min-Istry against Dreyfus, declaring that the German and Italian military attachés were endeavoring to create the belief that the traitor was not Dreyfus but some one else, and intinating that he (Schneider) attached no great faith to those disclaimers. This letter was quoted by ex-Minister of War Cavaignae in his testimony at Rennes, as a notable point against Dreyfus, tending to disprove the official denials of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi.

M. LABORI IMPROVING. Dr. Reclus Confident That He Will be Re-

stored to Complete Health. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. RENNES, Aug. 17,-M. Labori is improving steadily. Though he suffers much, he is fol-

wing the case closely, and will give advice to M. Monard, who will arrive here to-morrow Dr. Reclus, the famous surgeon, who is in charge of M. Labori, in conversation with the correspondant of THE SUN to-day, compared he case with that of President Garfield, saying that he could unquestionably have saved the latter's life if Garffeld had been his patient. He added that he would on no account attempt remove the bullet from M. Labori's back. but would try by every possible means to avoid septic complications. He would try to reduce the size of the wound as rapidly as possible by natural healing. He was confident that the patient would speedily be restored to complete

health. LONDON, Aug. 17.-The Rennes correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that despite the renonstrances of his doctors, M. Labori took a short walk in the garden attached to Prof. Bausch's house to-day. The exercise did him

GUARDING PICQUART AND DEMANGE. Gendarmes Accompany Dreyfus's Lawyer and Chief Witness.

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sur. RENNES, Aug. 17.-M. Cochefert, who is now charge of law and order in Rennes, affirms that he has definite information of attempts planned against Maitre Demange and Col. Picquart. Seven gendarmes are sent every day o guard them, but M. Demange resents this and has refused to take any precautions, even

since the shooting of M. Labori. The friends of both men insist that special measures be taken to protect them, especially for the next day or two, so they will not appear in public, except in the court-room and the largely disappear after he finishes his testi-

DECLARES LEBON'S EVIDENCE FALSE M. Monteux Offers to Appear Before the Court and Refute It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Paris. Aug. 17.-M. Monteux, the shipowner o whom reference was made by M. Lebon beore the Rennes court-martial, in telling of the reatment of Dreyfus on Devil's Island, has ritten to Col. Jouaust, the President of the tribunal, declaring that Lebon's testimony regarding himself was wholly false, defamatory and calumnious, and offering to attend the court to rectify the ex-Minister's misstate-ments. M. Monteux's vessels trade with the

The Temps says that M. Monteux has challenged Lebon to fight a duel.

TRIAL WILL CONTINUE TWO WEEKS. Defence Has Decided to Summon More Witnesses-Many Soldiers in Rennes. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

RENNES, Aug. 17.-The defence has decided o summon more witnesses, though the purose in doing so is not announced. It is believed that the court will send a comnission to examine the health of ex-Lieut.

The indications are that the trial will last onger than was recently estimated. It can hardly be concluded under a fortnight. Rennes is apparently in a state of siege. Rennes is apparently in a state of siege with a constant marching of troops to and fro.

ASSASSIN CHANGES HIS CLOTHES.

out Found Near the Road Outside of Rennes-Chances of Capture Reduced. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

RENNES, Aug. 17,-The search for M, Labori's assailant in the region around Rennes has been abandoned. To-day the police found suit of clothes near the road two miles from he place where the fugitive was last seen. It is believed that he succeeded, by previous pro-vision or otherwise, in changing his clothing, hence the chances of his apprehension are

ROW AT A PARIS MEETING.

Anarchist Interrupted Nationalist Speaker and Was Roughly Handled. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. Paris, Aug. 17.-At a nationalist meeting

held last evening a noted anarchist of the name of Tournadre caused a disturbance by protest ing against the remarks of the speakers. He was roughly handled and ejected.
Violent speeches were made at a meeting of the League of Patriots last evening protesting against the arrest of Déroulède.

HIS ENEMIES SHOW HIS INNOCENCE. The Figaro's Estimate of the Witnesses Against Dreyfus.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Panis, Aug. 17.-The Figure says that the extraordinary attitude of the witnesses in the Dreyfus trial is in itself sufficient proof of the prisoner's innocence.

FRENCH MINISTRY AND COMMERCE. Prefects Report That the Cabinet's Attitude is Regarded as Prejudicial. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Panis. Aug. 17.—Premier Waldeck - Rousseau

s about to lay before the Cabinet reports from the prefects throughout France showing that public opinion is greatly incensed against that fulfile the whose attitude is regarded as projudicial to commerce. Public desire for the reassembling of the Chambers is generally expressed and this question will be discussed.

Picquart explained that he was assigned to BIG EXPLOSION IN HARLEM.

AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

Contractors Left 150 Pounds of Glant Pow-

the city, were startled last night by an explosion, the force of which shook half a hundred buildings in the neighborhood, demolished household furniture, upset suppertables, smashed dishes and broke the glass of all the windows in the flat houses for a mile around. The police reserves of the Alexander avenue station and ambulances from two hospitals were summoned to care for the persons who were injured. Most of these were only hurt slightly by being cut by broken

The explosion occurred in the centre of a vacant lot that extends from 135th street to 137th street and from Brooke avenue to Brown place. It was caused by three boys who built a bonfire on top of a contractor's toolbox which was filled with a high explosive supposed to have been glant powder. It may have been dynamite. The police were unable to learn last night just what the explosive was, but were told that it was 150 pounds of giant

powder. For several weeks the firm of Roddy Me-Laughlin's Sons, contractors, of 380 Brook avenue, has had a large force of men at work at the southwest corner of the lot excavating cellars for a new row of apartment houses The men have done considerable blasting and the explosive used for that purpose has been kept in a large wooden tool box left on a little knoll just in the rear of the lot where the excavation had been going on. The boys of the neighborhood have been accustomed to play in the lot at nights, and recently the police have been kept busy driving them away from the

vicinity of the box.

About 7:30 o'clock last night Policeman Merritt, of the Alexander avenue station, saw the boys building a bonfire near the box. Running into the lot he drove them away and extinguished the fire they had started. He walked on up 135th street, and returned in half an hour to find that the boys had again built a fire. this time on the top of the box. Several of the boys were within fifty feet of the fire, and the policeman, knowing that an explosion would surely follow, ran into the lot and shouted to them to run for their lives. The boys ran and so did the policeman.

A minute later, an explosion was heard, followed quickly by another that shook all the houses in the neighborhood and knocked down men and women two blocks away. Windows were smashed, dishes dropped from shelves in pantries, and persons were thrown from their chairs. Policeman Merritt sent an alarm to the Alexander avenue station with a request for ambulances. When the police arrived they found the sidewalks in the vicinity of Brook avenue and 135th street covered with glass. The box that had peared. There was not a splinter of it left. A big hole had been ripped in the earth and the thrown out of place.

Ambulances from the Harlem Hospital soon arrived with Drs. Howell and Muller and an ambulance came from the Fordham Hospital in charge of Dr, Mulholland. The ambulances were driven up and down through the various streets, and the doctors were kept busy attending to persons who had been cut by broken glass. Altogether the ambulance surgeons obtained only a few of the names of those that they attended, as most of the patients were he explosion ocurred, and his no by broken glass from windows that had been

shattered near where he stood. As soon as the first excitement has passed away, the police got to work to see what damage had been done. They soon found that they had a big job on hand, and that it would take a day at least to get a list of the houses damaged and details of the damage. Every house-on the Southern Boulevard from St Ann's avenue to Willis avenue, and all on 139th street, between St. Ann's avenue and Willis avenue, had been more or less damaged. Some of the houses in St. Ann's and Willis avenue were in many cases so badly shaker that the Building Department may order the tenants to vacate them. Everywhere there was so much broken glass on the sidewalks that pedestrians

found it best to walk in the middle of the road. The most damage was done directly across he street from where the explosion occurred. There is situated a row of flat houses numbered from 750 to 756 East 136th street and extending to 12 Brown place. All were occupied. The ceilings in some of these houses fell down, and a great deal of furniture was landed on a telegraph wire. The window in which it was hanging was closed when the explosion occurred. In many cases window

sashes fell into the street. Mrs. Teresa Hirsch, who was sitting at her window on the second floor of 12 Brown place was thrown from her chair and severely inupon her. Edward White, of 147 Brooke avenue, who was standing on Brown place about fifty feet from the corner of 135th street, was

knocked down and severely bruised. Two men who were drinking at a bar in a saloon at the corner of Brooke avenue and 135th street, were thrown off their feet and were cut about the head by pieces of glass from the saloon window. Mrs. Margaret Grey was in her kitchen on the third floor of 12 Brown place when the explosion occured. She was knocked down and cut by pieces of broken

Much damage was done in Strich & Ziebler's plano factory at Brook avenue and 134th street. The glass in all the factory windows was broken and it was believed last night that a great deal of delicate machinery in the place had been ruined.

Some of the people injured, whose names the police learned, were: GRAY, MBS. MAY, 12 Brown Place; cut about fa ce

arms and hands out by glass. KAISER, GEORGE, address not given; head and neck cut by glass. LYNCH, HENRY, 818 East 136th street; out head and other injuries, drossed at Harlem Hospital.

Unidentified man, removed to Harlem Hospital;

WHITE, EDWARD, 147 Brook avenue; face cut

shown by these contractors," said the Captain. "They had a permit to store blasting powder in the lot, but in the permit was a proviso that

compelled them to employ a watchman to look after the powder night and day. So far as I have learned, they did not employ a regular watchman, but entered into an agreement with a janitor in the neighborhood, promising to pay him \$10 a month to watch the box containing the powder until 10 o'clock at night. that they advanced \$1.50 to him the first week he was in their employ and that he has not received any money since. They should have

hired a regular watchman, and they are at

fault for not having done so.
"The boys who built the bonfire on top of the powder box were tucky in getting away alive. They would certainly have been blown to pieces if Policeman Merritt, at the risk of his life, had not gone into the lot and chased them away. Merritt deserves considerable credit, for he knew that there was powder in the box and that an immediate explosion was inevitable. I understand that many apartment houses as far down as 120th street were shaken by the force of the explosion. A great many persons up here believed that the long looked-for eyelone or an earthquake had

struck the town." Three hours after the explosion the police learned that Frederick Carlson, the janitor of the apartment house at 752 East 135th street, was the man employed by the con-tractors to watch the powder until 10 o'clock every night, and he was arrested. Carison, the police said, had remarked to a friend about 7 o'clock last evening that he was supposed to watch the powder until 10 o'clock at night. After that he "didn't give a damn what happened." He was locked up charged with criminal negligence

VANDERBILT ENGINE A SUCCESS. The New Locomotive Did Its Work Well in

Two Unusually Severe Tests. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was pleased yester day with the successful trials of the new locomotive designed by himself and tested

over the Mohawk division of the road on Tues-day and Wednesday. He was in his room at the Grand Central station where he works in the Engineering Department under Chief Engineer W. J. Wilgus, when he explained how the locomotive differed from those in general use. "The chief difference" he said, "is in the shape of the boiler and firebox. The old-style boiler and firebox were pear-shaped, the boiler surrounding the firebox. As the natural tendency of heat is to expand, the old firebox yould stretch and tend to assume a cylindrical form. To overcome this, a great number of staybolts had to be used. These burned through in course of time and when it was necessary to replace the firebox, all the staybolts had to be cut through, which was a longtedious and expensive job as there are from

1,200 to 1,600 staybolts. When I was at the Sheffleld Scientific School at Yale, I conceived the idea of having the boiler cylindrical in shape and suspending the firebox from it by sling-stays from the top fo the boiler. This has many advantages. The heating surface is much greater the steam can circulate around the firebox more freely, and the firebox can be removed much quicker without removing the cab, as is necessary in the present engines. It will take less than half the time and half the expense to change a fire-

box in one of my engines. "I did not finish the plans while at school. but completed them last year while in the motive department of the road. The plans were sent to the Albany Engine Works, and while workmen were building it I learned that almost the same idea had been tried in Germany with absolute failure, and by the Strongs in this country with but indifferent success. was so confident in my idea, however, that the work went ahead, the engine was finished and we started the tests over the Mohawk division

two days ago." 'I might say," continued Mr. Vanderbilt, that it is usual when testing new engines to have small trains of cars. Now this was not done with my engine. One train had fifty cars and the other sixty-three. The distance was 138 miles. These were exceptionally severe tests, but good time was made and the engine steamed well and handled the trains with ease. 1 am thoroughly satisfied with the tests. I

ode in the cab with the engineer." Mr. Vanderbilt's designs have been patented. It is expected that the new fireboxes will last much longer than the ones now in use. A favorable report of the tests was received officially at the office of the Superintendent of Motive Power yesterday, but further trials will be made. Should they prove successful, the locomotives of the road will probably be altered n conformty with Mr. Vanderbilt's invention.

FIERCE GALE AT NORFOLK.

Wind at Cape Henry Blew Sixty-eight Miles

NORFOLE, Va., Aug. 17 .- The severest storm which has visited this section in years is raging here. The wind, as high this morning as yesterday, blew a gale this afternoon which for nours at Cape Henry sustained a velocity of sixty-eight miles an hour. In the city the wind blew at a forty-two mile rate and was accom-

panied by rain. No steamer sailed from this port to-night with the single exception of the New York. Philadelphia and Norfolk Railway's transfer boat, which sailed across Chesapeake Bay for Cape Charles. She, it is believed, will be compelled to return. The Washington, Baltimore, New York and Boston steamers did not leave their piers The Old Dominion steamer Guyandotte, which tried to sail for New York this morning, as she did yesterday, was again compelled to put back. The Princess Annearrived o-day from New York. Two Merchants and Miners'lliners passed out the Capes at 8:30 o'clock. A high tide inundated the low-iying part of the city this evening.

Communication with other coast points has been cut off since last night, but the wire to ape Henry worked until shortly before nightfall. Fears are expressed in the marine district that when news comes from the coast it will tell of many wrecks.

twenty years ago to-morrow. On that occasion much havoe was wrought and many vessels went ashore. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 17.-The Old Dominion steamer Jamestown sailed last night

The worst storm recorded here occurred

or New York and has not been heard from. The Merchants and Miners' steamer Howard left this morning for Boston after being held up in Hampton Roads for a day.

The Jamestown did not arrive at this port

yesterday. LEADER INNES SAVES A LIFE.

Leaps Into the Sea at Atlantic City and Rescues Mrs. Redden.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17 .- Bandmaster Innes saved Mrs. Orienna Redden, of Philadelphia, from drowning this morning and spoiled ais uniform. About II o'clock, when he being wheeled down the pier to the music hall for a rehearsal, he heard a loud, plereing shrick. He sprang from his rolling chair and reached the side of the pier just in time to see Mrs. Redden falling into the sea. She had leaned too far over the side of the pier and lost her balance. Mr. Innes sprang over the pier rail into the sea and kept himself and the lady affoat until the lifeboat reached them.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS.

from this port for New York next week.

GUERIN IN STILL DEFIANT.

Republican Guards Now On Duty at the Anti-Semite Rebel's Headquarters.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Panis, Aug. 17.-Eight compositors on the paper Anti-Juif, in the offices of which Guerin. the editor and anti-Semite leader has entrenched himself and is defying the authorities to arrest him, left the place this morning. As soon as they appeared on the street they were arrested, but were subsequently released upon proving that they were in no way connected with the trouble, but had only entered

the building to work. The excitement in the neighborhood of the stronghold is increasing and scrimmages are of frequent occurrence. The anti-Semites. who seem to idolize Guerin, are in ugly humor. and they are only checked by the elaborate police precautions from causing disorder. The doors of houses in the vicinity of the anti-Juif building, which have hitherto been guarded by policemen to prevent assistance reaching the beleaguered garrison, are now guarded by Republican Guards armed with rifles.

Numbers of anti-Semites have hired windows commanding the stronghold, from which they watch constantly and exchange signals with Guerin, who frequently looks out and scans the street from end to end as if expect-

MM. Jacquey and Magne, members of the Chamber of Deputies, visited Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau this evening and offered to exert their influence to bring about the surrender of Guerin.

ABBE VIAL A PLOTTER.

Arrested at Villefranche-Deroulede Refuses to be Interrogated.

Special Cable Dear atch to THE SUR. Paris, Aug. 17.-The police at Villefranche ave arrested Abbé Vial on the charge of complicity in the plot of Paul Déroulède to over-

throw the Government. Magistrate Fabre has formally examined nost of the men who were arrested here on a similar charge. Déroulède refused to be interrogated. Thiebaud, who has evaded arrest, contributed an article which appeared to-day n the Gaulois, denying the existence of a plot, end accusing the Government of having affected a coup d'etat.

OUR GROWING BRITISH TRADE. Regular Steamship Service to Be Estab-

lished Between Here and the Tyne.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. EDINBURGH, Aug. 17.-The Scotsman says that trade between Great Britain and the United States appears to be very flourishing, and that in consequence of the increase a regular fortnightly steamship service will soon be established between the Tyne and New York, instead of the present occasional service.

GREAT YEAR FOR TRAVEL. Railroads Carrying More People Than in

the World's Fair Year. CHICAGO, Aug. 17.-Passenger traffic in all directions is breaking all former records. It is even larger than in the World's Fair year. The movement is not confined to any particular class of business. Gains are as conspicious in local as in through traffic, in summer touris as in regular commercial and mercantile business. The volume of this travel is so great that all the roads are pressed for coaches, although they have been supplementing their

supplies materially for two years. For the fiscal year ended on June 30, in many instances it was passenger earnings that kept the balance on the right side. Freight earnings showed a decrease, but this was more than offset by the gains in passenger carnings. Since June freight traffic has rallied materially. and is again rushing in tremendous volume. but it has not increased at any greater ratio than passenger business. Rates have been well

maintained. A GEORGIA LYNCHER OWNS UP, And Betrays Some of the Men Who Killed

SI Smith at Gainesville. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.-Taylor Hamilton ne of the mob that took Si Smith from the Hall county jail at Gainesville and lynched him several weeks ago, has made a full confession. He implicates several merchants of Gainesville. The names he mentioned are Henry Lowry, Brice, Bell and Tanner, of Gainesville, and Freeman and John Campbell of Maysville. The latter two it seems from his story, knew of the lynching in

advance but did not participate in it Hamilton acted the part of the pretended orisoner on the night of the tragedy. Entrance to the jail was effected by the mob through a ruse. Two men holding a man between them waked Sheriff Monday up and told him that they had a prisoner from Gwinnett county The Sheriff opened the door and the mot

rushed in. Hamilton's confession has caused widespread excitement, and he is being guarded from attack by the men whom he has betrayed.

FATHER RELENTED, MOB LYNCHED. Negro Killed in South Carolina for Enter-

ing a White Girl's Bedroom. GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 17 .- J. B. Hawkins Jr., a well-to-do farmer living about eight miles from this city, rose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and, going outdoors, saw a ladder leading to the window of a room it which his thirteen-year-old daughter slept. He got his shot-gun and went to the bed room. He found his daughter aslesp with her little brother in her arms. On the bed lay Tom Keith, a trusted negro farmhand. Hawkins struck the negro over the head with the gun. The negro begged for mercy, say-ing that he was drunk, and Hawkins finally let him go. Last night neighbors heard of the oc currence, caught the negro, tied him to a tree. riddled him with bullets, and tying a heavy stone to his neck, threw his body into the

TIED TO A TREE AND SHOT.

Saluda River.

An Alabama Negro Pays the Usual Penalty for Assault on a Woman.

BRANTLEY, Ala., Aug. 17.-Charles Hurt, a negro, was lynched here last night. He had made two attempts to assault Mrs. Stephen Battle, a widow. He was arrested late yesterday afternoon and confined in a little frame calaboose. During the night a mob secured the prisoner, marched him to a swamp a mile from town and tied him to a tree. He confessed the crime. The mob, every member of which was armed, stepped back a few paces and each man opened fire and continued to shoot bullets into Hurt until almost every inch of him was

VENEZUELAN INSURGENTS BEATEN Decisive Battle in Which 1,100 Men Fall or

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- A despatch to the State Department from Caracas says that the insurgent faction in the State of Los Andes. Venezuela, under Gen. Cipriano Castro, was completely defeated by the Government troops in a battle which lasted 18 hours. The loss the insurgents is placed at 800 killed and wounded and that of the Government at 300. This is the end of the disturbances in that region, which was the only part where trouble

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BRIDGE TOWER HIS COUCH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF "MR. WAGNER OF NEW YORK."

Discovered Asleep on Top of the New York Tower, and He Is Unable to Tell How He Got There - Doors to Upper Stairs Locked,

and He Must Have Climbed Up a Cable.

Policeman Thomas Courtney was strolling elsurely along the bridge promenade platform at the New York tower yesterday morning. when a number of pieces of mortar and stone dropped from the top of the tower and fell upon his helmet. He looked up at the tower and, not seeing anyone at work there, continued along his post. Half-an-hour later Police Captain Eason came along and seeing the pieces of stone and mortar, inquired where they had come from. Courtney said he thought they fell from the top of the tower. Policeman Manchester said that earlier in the day he noticed pieces of mortar fall from the top of the tower and paid no attention to the matter, for the reason that believed a stone-mason was at work up there. Capt. Eason went to the bridge telephone and asked if any man from the construction department had been put at work on he tower. The answer came back that no one had been up on the tower in several weeks, and that the scuttle doors leading from the top of the iron ladder to the top of the tower had been locked for at least three weeks, and the keys were in the bridge office.

Capt. Eason sent for the boss painter of the

ridge, and asked him if he would take the risk of climbing up the iron ladder to the New York tower. One of the painters, who is known as Jim the Climber, was sent for, and the keys to the door at the top of the ladder were given to him. A crowd of policemen stood on the bridge promenade and watched the painter climb up the indder. Within a few minutes, they saw him appear at the edge of the tower and wave his hat. He was shouting that he had discovered a man on the top of the tower and yelled that the man was in no condition to give an account of himself. He said he would take the man down the iron ladder to the promenade platform. A few minutes later he was seen climbing down the ladder, followed by a man who had very little clothing on him. He kept his arms around the man's legs, so that in case the man lost his grip on the ladder or made an attempt to jump, would be in a position to hold him. He also had with him a rope equipped with brass hooks, which, in case of an emergency, could be used as a support by hooking it to the ladder. When they got down half way, they stoped suddenly, and Jim, the painter, was seen holding the stranger up againt the fron ladder arguing with him. Then the man bowed his head as if consenting to go on to the foot of the ladder. Step by step they climbed down together, the painter holding his arms about the other man. When the romenade platform was reached, three policemen grabbed the stranger. He had his coat, hat, shoes and trousers in his arms and had carried them all the way down the ladder with

Capt, Eason ordered him to put his clothes on and then proceeded to question him. What were you doing up there?" asked the "I don't know," answered the Captain.

How did you get ap there?" "I didn't know was up there. Come now, I want to know what you were

loing up there." "I was asleep."
"You're not employed on the bridge, are "No. sir; I never was." Being unable to get any further information rom the man, Capt. Eason told Policeman Courtney to take him to the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn. When taken there, the

sergeant at the desk asked him his name and address.

'I'm William Wagner " he said. Where do you reside?" asked the sergeant. In New York." 'Come now," said the sergeant, "I want you to tell me your residence and tell me what you

were doing on top of the bridge tower." "You can search me," said the prisoner, "I lon't know what I was doing up there."

How did you get up on top of that tower?" Blamed if I know."

When did you go up there ?" "I'll give it What time was it?"

'It must have been after two o'clock, 'cause was drinking some ale in a Chatham Square 'Don't you remember anything after that ?"

'No. I don't. I remember I was darn sleepy and tired, and I wanted to lay down omewhere. "He was lying down when I found him." chimed in the bridge painter. "He was lying there in his undershirt and drawers. All of his other clothing was in a bundle under his head His hat and shoes were beside him, and he was right at the edge of the tower. If he had colled over once to the left side he would have probably fallen on top of a passing trolley ear. or he might have dropped to the ground. I supposed when he moved around in his sleep his feet extended over the edge of the tower and he knocked some mortar and stone down and that is what attracted the policeman's atention. The only way he could have reached the tower was to have walked up the bigcable.

No one but an expert could do that, but a drunen man can do many things that an ex-'I must have got lost on the bridge," said Mr. Wagner, of New York. "It's a wonder anybody found you," remarked the Sergeant. "The doors leading to the roof of that tower from the ladder are al-

ways locked, so you could not have gone up the ladder. "Have it your own way," said the prisoner, tretching his arms in the air and gaping. Have it your own way. I know one thing. I'm darned tired, and would like to lie down

somewhere." "Well, you're under arrest," said the sergeant, "and I'll hold you for intoxication and dis-orderly conduct. You had no business to sleep on top of the bridge tower."

'Borry, sorry," ejaculated the prisoner, "Hope you'll 'scuse me this time." and he was led away to a ceil Later in the day when he sobered up he was arraigned in the Adams street police court before Magistrate Brenner. There he simply

said he was Mr. Wagner, of New York, but he was unable to explain how he came to go to sleep on top of the bridge tower. "Any man who could walk up that bridge able in the dark and undress himself on top of the bridge tower should not be convicted of seing intoxicated." said the magistrate, "so 'll just fine you \$5 on the disorderly conduct

"Mr. Wagner, of New York," was sent to FEARS FOR THE SAN AUGUSTIN.

Havana Anxious About a Steamer Which Has Not Yet Reached Here. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Aug. 17.-Some anxiety is felt here

neerning the Spanish steamer San Augustin.

which left Havana last Friday for New York

and which has not since been heard from. Several well-known residents of Havana were on board of her. EX-JUDGE HILTON SINKING.

a Question of Hours. Sanatoga, N. Y., Aug. 17.-Ex-Judge Hilton emains in an unconscious condition and is

His Physicians Say That His Death Is Only

erhazy" if he was innocent. ance in his original declaration.

M. Demange asked him how he knew that

to which it would be impossible to answer. M. BERTULUS SAYS DREYFUS IS INNOCENT. M. Bertulus, the magistrate who made the preliminary examination in the Esterhazy case, was the next witness. His testimony was important, but hardly a word of it was audible to any one off the platform. After the witness rière, the Government's representative, said he and heard nothing. The President asked the other Judges if they could hear what the witness

Dreyfus who sat within six feet of the witness Many of the spectators left the hall.

exposure and disgrace. The audience finally did hear M. Bertulus

Henry, whose husband's character had been painted in the blackest colors by the witness. sprang forward, signalled him to stop and conhim for his attack upon her dead husband's character and denied the charges Bertulus had made, and passionately declared that instead of Bertulus wringing a confession of treason from her husband he had embraced and

words of denunciation against "this man," as she repeatedly described him. M. Bertulus quietly reaffirmed his original M. Demange asked Mme. Henry why Bar-

nothing they said was distinguishable. The incident was then closed. COL. PICQUART'S DEFENCE OF DREYFUS. Then came the man for whose appearance every one has been impatiently waiting since the trial began. Col. Picquart. As this intrepid, self-possessed man, with virile face and figure, same to the stand he was less impressive, per haps in citizens' clothes than the uniformed clear, ringing voice was heard in every corner of the room, the spectators welcomed him for this, if for nothing else. He spoke with the air ment to make, and was determined to proclain

been made against him, answering each one tered the General Staff. Coming to the discovery of the bordereau he described how the handwriting of everybody at headquarters was examined and Lieut.-Col. Du Paty de Clam was assigned to compare the handwriting of the document with that of Dreyfus. Du Paty de Clam urged Dreyfus's immediate arrest. saying that a search of Dreyfus's house

trial of Dreyfus except the bordereau. Picquart said that he expressed the opinion 'Some documents have disappeared." he

interrupted him. Picquart said: "For two years all manner of

Returning to the court martial of 1804

FIFTY PROPLE MORE OR LESS HURT

der in a Box in a Vacant Lot-Boys Built a Bonfire on the Lid-Contractor and a Janitor Watchman Arrested. People living in the Morrisiania district of

glass.

contained the powder had entirely disapsurbstones and gutters close by had been

dressed the injuries of about fifty persons, but suffering only from slight bruises and cuts about the face and hands. For about two hours they worked but found only one man willing to go to the hospital. He had been standing at the corner of 138th street and Brook avenue when

overturned and broken. In some cases, window curtains and shades were drawn out of the windows as if by an air pump and landed blocks away. One window shade

jured by broken glass that fell in a shower

dishes that fell from her closet.

and head by glass. HIRSCH, MRS. TERESA, 12 Brown Place; face,

Police Capt. Martens of the Alexander avenue station immediately began an investigation for the purpose of placing the responsibility for the explosion. The contracting firm comprises Thomas and Roddy McLaughlin. and two detectives were sent to the McLaughlin home for the purpose of arresting them. Thomas was found at midnight by Detective Pender and was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence, but was released under \$600

HAVRE, Aug. 17 .- Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, will embark

gradually sinking. It is reported from Woodlawn Park to-night thathe can last only a few hours longer.